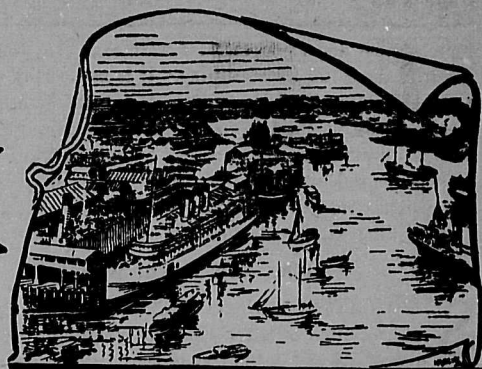




# The Week

A British Columbia Newspaper and Review



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## The Win-the-War Movement

ONE of the most hopeful movements for a great many years is the win-the-war agitation now sweeping through Canada. If the promoters are sincere in their desire to eliminate party politics and to place the united strength of the country at the back of the men in the trenches, the movement can do nothing but good. But if it has for its secret purpose the foisting of a cut and dried programme on the electorate, and the strengthening of the hands of the profiteers now in office at Ottawa, the movement will deserve the disrepute into which it will most assuredly fall. Every candidate should be pledged to: (1) Proceed to Ottawa with an open mind; (2) To sincerely try to keep Canada a unit in its war aims and methods. (3) To consult with his colleagues and if necessary with the Imperial authorities as to the manner in which Canada can best render help to the common cause; (4) To bow to the will of the majority in all matters; (5) To use his influence to secure representation for all sections of the community in the war-cabinet. That is a programme on which sincere patriots can unite. But if the policy of conscription is to be made a necessary part of it, irrespective of the wishes of large sections of the country and to the detriment of the men in the trenches, then the win-the-war movement should die a speedy and unhonored death. Canada wants unity. The men in the trenches cannot be supported without it. We cannot afford to cling to pre-conceived ideas about the efficacy of coercion. Canada needs the active and willing assistance of organized labor and of the people of French origin in Quebec. This support can be readily and easily obtained, and it is the prime duty of statesmanship to obtain it. If the win-the-war movement is kept to broad and statesmanlike lines it may yet deliver the country from the curse of partyism which has afflicted it for so many years.

## Will Organized Labor Resist?

THE British Columbia Federation of Labor stands bitterly opposed to the Military Service Act. Judging from the result of the recent referendum on the subject the Federation will have the overwhelming support of its members in introducing a "down-tools" policy. Unless wise counsels prevail in the meantime, British Columbia is threatened with a complete stoppage of its industrial life. Labor's point of view is outlined on another page and need not therefore be repeated here. Suffice it to say that THE WEEK is of the opinion that no efforts should be spared to amicably adjust the existing differences between the Federal Government and the soldiers of labor. A general strike will arouse bitter antagonisms, inflame angry passions, and hamper the nation in its efforts to discharge its duty to the empire at this most critical moment in its history. A strike will mean a complete stoppage of the work on munitions, shipbuilding, transportation and other works of national importance and should, therefore, be avoided if in any way possible. When confronted with similar difficulties Premier Lloyd-George has time after time held conferences with the men and in almost every case has succeeded in evolving order and harmony from chaos. Why cannot similar counsels of moderation be made effective here? Lloyd George took representatives of Labor into the Cabinet, nay, into the inner circle of the war-cabinet, in order to prove the sincerity of his desire to deal fairly and generously with the workers. Why cannot Labour be asked to nominate representatives to the cabinet at Ottawa? No government in Britain would attempt for one moment to conduct the war operations without the confidence and support of Organized Labor. Why should Canadians be foolish enough to make any such attempt? If an effective win-the-war movement is to be organized it must take cognizance of the existence of thousands of workers and due consideration must be given to their point of view. This point of view may be quite different from that of the Boards of Trade and other bodies of merchants. To them it may appear too materialistic, yet nevertheless it must be reckoned with and satisfied. Charges of materialism come strangely from Boards of Trade and big business magnates anyway. The greatest danger confronting Canada at this moment is its impassioned orators. It is never difficult to win the assent of enthusiastic audiences to the most dangerous of policies. Nevertheless calm reason and sound common sense suggest the advisability of leaving no stone unturned to secure harmony and unanimity amongst all sections of the Canadian people. *United we stand: Divided we fall.* The operation of the Military Service Act should be postponed until after a conference with the duly appointed representatives of the men. Let methods of persuasion and counsels of moderation prevail.

## Wanted:—A Business Government

THE crying need of the hour in Canada is a business government. Not a big-business government doing the bidding of its masters, nor a dirty-business government yielding to the clamorous of its heelers, but a good, plain, efficient business government. The war has brought in its train some urgent matters of public importance. For the most part these are just ordinary matters of business and could be effectually dealt with by any body of ordinary business men. They relate to the production and distribution of commodities, the organization and utilization of men, and the collection and spending of money. Surely it should be possible to secure men of common honesty and average ability competent to deal with them. Similar questions are being dealt with by the Victoria City Council every day. True, the city business is on a smaller scale but precisely the same principles apply. If the federal problems are larger, their powers are wider. They are not cribbed, cabined and confined by an obsolete Municipal Clauses Act. They are a law unto themselves. Their powers are practically unlimited except by the eternal laws

of the universe. Of this limitation, however, they seem to be as blissfully ignorant as Mrs. Partington. Why then is an authority—clothed with all but unlimited powers—so helpless to increase the production of food-stuffs, munitions and other war necessities, so slow in its despatch needed supplies overseas, and so puerile in its handling of the finances of the country? And worse still: Why is it that every step it has taken and every move it has made have been marred with such sorry and sordid debauchery of public morals? Why is it, we ask—and every Canadian should see to it that an answer is forthcoming—that every order has had its rake-off, every friend has had his hand-out, and nearly every politician has had his price? Why is it that the purchase of (1) Horses, (2) Boots, (3) Binoculars, (4) Motor trucks, (5) Rifles, (6) Thermometers, (7) Surgical dressings, (8) Drugs and medical supplies, (9) Pistols, (10) Shovels, (11) Camp sites, (12) Lumber, (13) Clothing, (14) Bicycles, have all been associated with frauds on the public? Why is the trail of the serpent so plainly discernible in everything touched by the present mal-administration at Ottawa? If this is party-politics, in all sincerity and soberness we say *to hell with it.* There are honest men in Canada. Why is it necessary to elect only the dishonest ones? If the reply is made that the Liberals are as bad as we just as fervently exclaim *to hell with them, too.* The one thing needful is a business government. If the parties won't supply it, why not turn to men who acknowledge no party and above all things, who know something, however little, about the moral code?

FROM the practice of the purest virtue, you may be assured you will derive the most sublime comforts in every moment of life, and in the moment of death. If ever you find yourself environed with difficulties and perplexing circumstances, out of which you are at a loss how to extricate yourself, do what is right, and be assured that that will extricate you the best out of the worst situations. Though you cannot see, when you take one step, what will be the next, yet follow truth, justice, and plain dealing, and never fear their leading you out of the labyrinth, in the easiest manner possible. The knot which you thought a Gordian one, will untie itself before you.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

## The Jubilee Hospital Board

THE Board of Management of Jubilee Hospital is a composite body with representatives from the various organizations which contribute to the upkeep of the institution. It has doubtless discharged its duties as satisfactorily as can reasonably be expected but the impression is nevertheless prevalent that the maximum of efficiency has not yet been reached. There has been a marked improvement in the tone of the institution since the present matron assumed office and those qualified to express an opinion claim that the new medical superintendent is also a great improvement on his predecessor. The next step should be the complete municipalization of the institution. It should be brought directly under the control of the citizens. The Board of Management should either be elected by popular vote or should be nominated by and be responsible to the elected representatives of the people. Charity should be entirely eliminated from the institution's maintenance and the best of medical and surgical treatment and the best of nursing should be placed freely at the disposal of Victorians regardless of social and financial position. If the institution is under-staffed, as appears probable, that defect should be remedied speedily. THE WEEK knows of at least one life which was lost through inattention due to a short staff. Such cases are most deplorable. Instances such as these are doubtless responsible for the distrust generally entertained for the Jubilee Hospital. This distrust will never be removed by attempts to burke inquiry and stifle discussion. The City of Victoria needs a first class hospital, free from sectarianism and commercialism. The Jubilee Hospital should, with a democratization of its management, be able to supply the public need.

## Why Recruiting Lags

THE able and forceful letters from R. T. Elliott, K.C., to the daily press on the subject of recruiting have emphasized the need for a drastic revision of the scale of pay for soldiers and a revision of the scale of pay for their bereaved dependents. THE WEEK has already drawn attention to these subjects and will continue to do so until the matter is satisfactorily settled. Mr. Elliott makes it clear that in his opinion voluntary recruiting has never been given a fair chance and most unbiassed readers will agree with him. The failure to provide for men and their relatives has caused the apparent break-down in the existing system and has led to the adoption of a system calculated to disrupt the nation. A proper scale of pay and intelligent appeals to the national spirit of the French-Canadians would have produced results far beyond the best that can be hoped for under a compulsory system. The federal authorities have shown themselves to be incompetent and incapable in every

other crisis which has confronted the nation. Who shall say that a similar incompetency is not afflicting them in the present instance? When the unashamed accomplices of food-profters and munition grafters advise conscription, the public will do well to examine the proposition and its authors very critically. Do they advise conscription because they are sincere patriots and because they place the public welfare before their private interests? Let the long and sordid story of their nefarious operations in war-contracts answer the query. Sir Joseph Flavelle said *To hell with profits.* And the profits duly found their way to his pockets—from which hell they never returned. *An increase in soldiers' pay and in widows' pensions means a higher tax on unearned incomes and a higher tax on unearned incomes will reach the food profiteers.* Conscription of men without conscription of wealth has its origin in the desire of the big business friends of the Borden Government to coin the blood of their fallen compatriots without sacrifice to themselves.

## The Pope's Peace Proposals

IT is reported that the Pope is a disappointed man. He had fondly imagined that his intervention between the warring nations would lead to an early and satisfactory peace. He erred in miscalculating the forces of evil ranged against him. His detachment from the hurly-burly of life gave him an erroneous idea of the magnitude of the job he had undertaken. Idealists are proverbially optimists. It seems that the Pope seriously thought that his proposals would find a ready acceptance amongst the leaders of the warring nations. Alas and alas! Much water must flow under London Bridge before the day of peace shall come. More lives must perish; more blood be spilled; more devastation wrought. Peace is only for the sane and the nations just now are given over to an orgy of insanity. The appeal to reason cannot be successfully made just yet. A million American homes must yet be bereaved and a million American mothers suffer anguish. The thirst of the goddess of war is not easily assuaged. Despite her deep draughts during the past three years she is still famishing for more. America is a big country and she must provide big draughts. If Britain has given thousands, America must give tens of thousands. Perchance the war may yet be transferred to American soil. Armageddon knows no boundaries and Prussianism is just as cosmopolitan. False imperialism is supplying the materials and an insane Industrial Worker of the World may apply the lighted match. Free speech, free thought, free men are the safety valves of national boilers, and our rulers are in all innocence sitting on the safety valves. Wherever the spirit of bastard imperialism exists, there will war follow. And until the spirit of bastard imperialism is dead the war must persist. Things cannot be hurried. Destiny has us in its grip. The purifying fire has much dross to burn. The mills of the gods grind slowly but they grind exceedingly small. The faults are not all on one side. The world war carries lessons for all. It is easy to pass them on to the other fellow but the wise are busy with their studies. The most the Pope could reasonably hope for was an increase in the number of students, an accession to the ranks of those who do their own thinking. Doubtless this has been duly accomplished by his intervention. Next time he tries there will be a still larger roll-call. By and bye there shall be gathered such as are being saved. Be not discouraged, Pope Benedict! Cast thy bread upon the waters and it shall return after many days. Such efforts are not wasted. Later on you shall reap if you faint not.

## That Frame Structure on the Broadway

THE controversy on the above question does credit to both parties. Those that propose the erection of a frame structure are public spiritedly enough prepared to pay for it, without asking for a grant from the city. Those that oppose it are jealous for the appearance of one of the finest squares on the continent. When men are enthusiastic enough in a cause to give freely of their time and money, they should not be lightly discouraged. And when others have sincere apprehensions of the wisdom of any proposed course of action, these apprehensions should be painstakingly allayed, whenever possible. Let the plans of the structure be shown to all inquirers. If they call for a building which does no violence to the sensibilities of the most artistic, by all means let it be erected. If the plans fail in this respect, surely the promoters will be wise enough to withdraw their proposals. THE WEEK is informed that the plans have been drawn by one of Victoria's best known architects, that they are artistic to a degree, and that the building itself will admirably serve the best interests of the city. If this be true, what more is there to be said?

## The Patriotic Fund

THE Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has requested the Federal authorities to take over and administer the Patriotic Fund. The reasons for this step have not, so far as we are aware, been publicly stated. It is possible that the step has been taken on general principles. On the other hand the step may have been taken because of alleged mismanagement. Certain it is that the whole question of the pay of soldiers and their dependents will have to be reconsidered by the new parliament. Things cannot indefinitely continue in their present unsatisfactory position. Charity has its uses and is likely to have for many years to come. But surely the maintenance of soldiers and their dependents should be assumed by the state and the duty discharged in a generous spirit. The least we can do for those who fight the nation's battles is to provide abundantly for their material necessities. To throw this responsibility on to charitable or semi-charitable organizations is a



be tolerated by the citizens of Can- April 2nd.





## At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

O' w'd some power the giftie gie us,  
The see corse as others see us.

Rudyard Kipling, King George and other great men have said and written fine and complimentary things about Victoria, and so have I. But, then, we fellows know how to do it. There's a way of doing these things. It is, I confess, a gift. Others have tried and have failed, producing at best stale or left-handed compliments. Every little while our incomparable city suffers at the hands of some smart Alec, and nobody seems to care. But I care, and I will not stand for it. It is the fashion, apparently, for a certain type of travelling gentleman to come here for an afternoon and then go home and write a lot of bosh about it. Such a man, apparently, is the diffuse author of "The Call of the West: Letters from British Columbia," London, 1917. Herein our premier hotel is described as "the beautiful Empress Hotel, built of pink stone." Was our author wearing rose-colored glasses when he looked at it, or did he see it in the roseate glow of the setting sun, or simply as he was returning from dinner at the Union Club? In another place he says: "Oak trees grow here, but as they have only been introduced since the Island has been colonized, none have attained to any great size as yet." This is as bad as the writer who said that the houses here were all built of wood because there was no stone handy. The author is no happier—and yet he seems inordinately well pleased with himself—in his comments on the kind of people who visit us from Seattle. If I did not pity him for his superabundant ignorance, I should say that these remarks were inexcusable bad taste. However, I cannot say whether I am annoyed or amused the most. A writer who cannot take pains to verify his statements should let somebody else do his books for him.

A good book about Victoria has yet to be written. I have a notion to write it myself. It would be something more than a book. Enshrined at its heart would be the soul of Victoria, which hitherto no writer has been big enough to grasp. It would also be an epitome of myself, and of my great love for the dear friendly town which no amount of false praise or derogatory nonsense can affect one way or another. If I write this book, will you buy a copy?

I want to know how many saddle-sore horses there are drawing wood on our streets today. Perhaps some dusky East Indian with a small tired horse and a big bank account will come forward and tell me. I want to know. Is it nobody's business to inquire diligently into this very grave matter? It is not necessary for me at this stage of our civilization to say anything in praise of the horse as the faithful friend and tireless servant of man. We know all that. We know it so well that we have forgotten all about it. I will only say that the record of man's achievements would have been quite impossible without the services of the horse, and further, that many an ill-treated horse has been a far nobler animal than its cruel master. I have known of friendships existing as between men and their horses that were anything but one-sided.

How many of us gave a thought all through the hot summer days to the patient strenuous animals hauling wood? I did, and very often I was sick at heart. If there is a more unlovely instrument of torture than the swaying, creaking, jolting wood-cart as we know it, where, in the name of heaven, is it? I have observed that some of the horses are totally disproportionate to the size of the cart. These stagger along, the picture of misery, shackled to an existence which can have only one end. For them no more the frolic in green pastures and the feel of the soft sward under their feet! No more ease or respite from toil for them until they die! Some day, just when the load seems a little heavier than usual, the whip and the raucous voice of a little more incessant, will the brave little heart give in at last. I see the humor of most things, but I shall see nothing to grin or laugh at in the spectacle of a poor dying horse giving its last kick in the middle of the street.

Our brothers, the East Indians, are noble in many ways. They are picturesque, and they have a beautiful philosophy. They are kind and attentive to their cows. They are better than their vices, which they have mostly learnt from us. I hesitate to charge them with deliberate cruelty to their horses, but it is quite evident to me that many of the animals are grossly overworked, and that some system of inspection and supervision is badly needed.

In the back of the bus we had just settled a number of questions of local, national, and international importance. On the whole this was rather wonderful, for the bus parliament, like most popular assemblies, does not arrive at a direct and unanimous verdict about anything, unless it be the weather or the solid comfort of the back seat. But today we had spoken practically as one man on national government, the monarchy, the conscription, late strawberries, the pigeon pie, and the position of woman in regard to the vote, when the man on the inside right, who, while apparently agreeing with everything that had been said, had been noticeably quiet (his breakfast obviously lying uneasily on his conscience, for he had sprinted half-a-mile to catch the bus) suddenly opened his mouth and said: "Women! Women are all the same. Don't talk to me about women. They haven't any sense. They shouldn't have got the vote. They won't know how to use it. I tell you their place is in the home, at the wash-tub or the breadboard. They'll spoil politics for me."

"A good thing," said the man on the outside left; "it'll keep you out of trouble."

"Politics is a man's game," continued the inside right, ignoring the interruption and warning up: "It's no game for women. It's too dirty, it's rotten. It's—why, look at Harry—"

"That's just it, my man," came a voice from the female benches forward. "You men have made politics what it is. You've got the world into the biggest mess yet. Now you need us women in to clean it up. But I thought you and I had settled this question long ago, Jimmy? You wait!"

The inside right blinked, looked sheepish, and finally subsided behind a copy of The Week, where he still was when the lady, who seemed to be his wife, found him at the end of the trip.

*Lounger.*

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### How Canadian Politicians Protect Their Friends

To the Editor.

When in the United States a few weeks ago I noticed with pleasure the great interest the public was taking in the "Liberty Loan" and asked why this was and was told that was the American way of showing their patriotism. "We have four days to sell our \$2,000,000,000 worth of 3½ per cent Liberty Bonds at par and we must hustle to do it," I was told; and they did it as the results show. We are hearing a great amount of talk here from our leading politicians about patriotism and economy and my experience there has caused me to make a comparison of the results here with the Liberty Loan and if our political leaders were sincere and would put these virtues into practice their advice would ring more truly and the following comparison would be more favorable to Canada.

We are told that our country offers us the best security for the investment of our surplus cash and apparently our finance minister is anxious to see that those who have any will be firm friends of his, or he would never have had such a report to make on the war loans as that made in the House of Commons recently as follows:

"The cost of floating the war loans in Canada, and the amount received

in connection with them, are detailed in a statement by the Minister of Finance produced at the request of E. B. Devlin, M.P.

"There have been three bond issues as war loans. The five per cent 1915-1925 war loan, \$100,000,000 at 97½; 1925 war loan, \$100,000,000 at 97½; five per cent 1916-31 war loan, \$100,000,000 at 97½, and the five per cent 1917-37 war loan \$150,000,000 at 96. "The actual amounts received by the government were: From the first loan, \$97,000,000.27; from the second, \$97,789,580.17, and from the third to date \$139,832,508.04 (incomplete).

"The amount paid for clerical assistance in placing the loans was \$60,876.98, and for advertising \$110,028. "For selling the bonds of the first two loans, brokers get a commission of one-quarter of one per cent and for the last loan three-eighths of one per cent. On the first loan the banks received a commission of one-quarter of one per cent; on the second one-half of one per cent, and on the third nine-twentieths of one per cent.

"The banks agreed, in consideration of these commissions, to take subscriptions and receive payments, deliver provisional receipts, interim certificates and bonds, keep necessary accounts and cash coupons of issues free of exchange. They also agreed, if necessary, to take \$50,000,000 of the second loan, and \$60,000,000 of the third loan."

From this it will be seen that Canada as a result of the clever financing of our Hon. Minister received \$334,625,688.14 and for same will have to pay:

First loan	\$100,000,000
Interest at 5% for 10 yrs	50,000,000
Second loan	100,000,000
Interest at 5% for 15 yrs	75,000,000
Third loan	150,000,000
Interest at 5% for 20 yrs	150,000,000

Total .....\$625,000,000  
Thus we have to pay \$29,374,311.52 for the use of \$334,625,688.14.

We are all patriotic enough to believe that Canada is in no way inferior to the United States and yet when they want money for war purposes they get it by selling 3½% Liberty Loan bonds at par and in such a way that every \$100 bond nets the state \$100 in cash as is shown by the letter I received, a copy of which is as follows:

"Treasury Department,  
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. Travers:  
"By direction of the secretary and in reply to your letter of the 18th inst. addressed to the Secretary of State and by him referred to this department, you are advised that no fees or commissions of any sort were allowed or paid any one on account of subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. "The Act of April 24th, 1917, under which the Liberty Loan was issued specifically prohibits any commissions. Advertising and the services of the banks were wholly voluntary and extended to the government as a patriotic service.

"Sincerely yours,  
"OSCAR T. CROSBY,  
Asst. Sec'y."  
It will be seen then that corresponding amounts obtained by the United States cost them as follows:

Ten year loan	\$100,000,000
3½% for 10 years	35,000,000
15 year loan	100,000,000
3½% for 15 years	52,500,000
20 year loan	150,000,000
3½% for 20 years	105,000,000

Total .....\$542,500,000  
Total amount of loan...\$350,000,000  
Cost of loan.....\$192,500,000  
Thus it will be seen that Canada paid \$290,374,311.50 for the use of \$334,625,688.14, while the United States pay \$192,500,000.00 for the use of \$350,000,000 for the same period.

This looks like economy in high places or is it an effort on the part of the Finance Minister to look after his friends? However that may be, the result is, that Canada, while her politicians are talking economy and patriotism has been loaded with an unnecessary debt of nearly \$100,000,000 more than the United States are paying for the same service.

A little less of such patriotism and economy and more practice of real economy and business talents will be more acceptable to this already heavily burdened country.

F. J. TRAVERS.

## ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE WAR

(Contributed)

The festivities of Labor Day, 1917, have been celebrated at a time of crisis in the history of organized labor. For the first time in a great many years there appears to be grave danger of a contest of strength between the state and important sections of its citizens. The opposition of the French-Canadians of Quebec to the Military Service Act is reinforced by the attitude of the serried ranks of labor. From all parts of the Dominion come the tidings that the great trade unions are utterly opposed to compulsory military service.

The "down-tools" policy has received the endorsement of an overwhelming majority of the toilers. Coincident with the attempt by the State to coerce Labor will come the attempt by Labor to strenuously resist coercion. Most persons anticipate that a general strike will lack the material resources necessary to achieve victory and that the military and police forces of the crown will prove more than sufficient for the task before them. Yet the very opposite may prove to be true. No one can see the end from the beginning. It is wiser and safer to take no chances. Why should not sweet reasonableness act as mediator between the parties? Why not remove the causes of friction and thus keep Canada united in the presence of a common foe?

Nothing is gained by calling these men traitors, or rebels, or revolutionists. For the sake of profitable discussion let this be granted. Suppose they are traitors, etc. Surely it is wiser to kill discontent by justice than to foster it by injustice! The French revolution would have been averted by the timely concession of justice. Revolt against tyranny is at all times praiseworthy. The successful revolutionist receives the homage of both kings and peoples. Kerensky the dangerous agitator served a prison term in Siberia, but Kerensky the successful revolutionist is acclaimed the saviour of his people. Not long since Nicholas II received the insincere and servile adulation of British statesmen. Today that doubtful honor is reserved for the erst-while revolutionist who now sits in the seat of the mighty. Perchance when greatness shall have been forced upon J. C. Watters by the ill-timed activities of self-styled patriots, a similar change in sentiment may be witnessed in Canada. Who can say whether that gentleman will finish his career in ignominy or as the acknowledged leader of a freer and better Canada?

Organized labor objects to the Military Service Act for several reasons. (1) The Act itself is a deliberate breach of the Premier's most solemn and oft-repeated pledges.

(a) Sir Robert Borden in December, 1916 (only six months before the Military Service Act was introduced) promised the officers of the Trades and Labor Council that CONSCRIPTION WOULD NOT BE INTRODUCED IN CANADA UNTIL ORGANIZED LABOR HAD BEEN CONSULTED. That pledge was treated as a "scrap of paper."

(b) The Premier promised Sir Wilfrid Laurier that if the Liberals consented to the extension of the life of Parliament there would be no change in recruiting methods.

(c) The Premier publicly stated that the National Service Registration was not a preliminary to conscription.

(2) In democratic countries government must be conducted with the consent of the governed. There can be no other principle. Legislators are not masters but servants. The mandate from the people expired October, 1916. The extension was never sanctioned by the people who gave the original mandate. Every act since then should be approved by referendum of the people.

(3) Conscription has never once been asked for or hinted at by the Imperial authorities as necessary for Canada. It had its origin in the fertile brain of the Minister of Elections. Doubtless he hoped to win support. He now finds conscription is unpopular and is afraid of the popular mandate.

(4) Conscription is a standing menace to organized labor. It is the basis of industrial slavery in all the countries of Europe. Time and again the military authorities have called strikers to the colors in order the more effectually to rivet the shackles of serfdom on them.

(5) The European war was made possible by military conscription, and peace will always be endangered so long as it exists. The workers of all countries must use all legitimate means to resist conscription.

(6) Conscription of man-power without thorough and sincere conscription of wealth is class legislation of the worst kind. The worker must give his all whilst the shirker waxes all the fatter.

Organized labor will offer no resistance of any kind to the enforcement of conscription if and when it obtains the support of the people of Canada. Until then it is an arbitrary act of an effete and irresponsible gang of profiteers accomplices. It has no more validity than a resolution of any other committee of party politicians. Bad laws are more honored in the breach than in the observance. Labor must take steps to protect itself. In due time such steps will be taken. ORGANIZED LABOR STANDS BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF CANADA AND INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE.

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Secretary

FREDERICK CASELTON, Manager

Boiling hay in iron kettles will remove rust from them.

### LAND ACT

Form No. 11

Form of Notice

Renfrew Land District, District of Victoria.

TAKE NOTICE that The Lummi Bay Packing Co., Ltd., of 602 Pacific Building, Vancouver, Cannery and Sawmill Operators, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described foreshore lands covered at high water level.

Commencing at a post planted the southwest corner of lot 528, thence true north a distance of 1,200 feet, more or less, to high water mark on the eastern shore of Nitinat Lake, thence southeasterly and southwesterly following the said high water mark of the said Nitinat Lake to the point of commencement and containing 6 acres or less.

The Lummi Bay Packing Co., Ltd.,  
F. A. DEVEREUX, B.C.L.S., Agent,  
July 7, 1917.

LAND REGISTRY ACT  
Section 24.

IN THE MATTER of part (1 acre) of Suburban Lot 53, Esquimalt District. Proof having been filed of the loss of Certificate of Title No. 10524C, issued to the British Columbia Foundry and Engine Works Company Limited, on the 2nd day of November, 1904, I hereby give notice of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue to the said The British Columbia Foundry & Engine Works Company Limited, a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu thereof. DATED at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 28th day of June, 1917.

J. C. GWYNN,  
Registrar-General of Titles,  
August 11

## NEW METHOD LAUNDRY

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PUBLIC MARKET

STALL 9

LAND REGISTRY ACT  
Section 24.

IN THE MATTER of Lot 10, of Sections 23 and 24, Beckley Farm, Victoria City, Map 247.

Proof having been filed of the loss of Certificate of Title No. 9259A, issued to James Dempster on the 21st day of November, 1889.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof, to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu thereof. DATED at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 25th day of June, 1917.

J. C. GWYNN,  
Registrar-General of Titles,  
September 8 August 11





## SOTTO VOCE

BY THE HORNET

That the comments on the last issue of The Week were decidedly contradictory.

That comment No. 1 from a well known and highly respected minister was "The best and strongest issue yet."

That comment No. 2 came from a voice over the phone. "Your last issue was disloyal and treasonable."

That comment No. 3 came from a prominent official at the City Hall: "Your last was fine. I want to congratulate you."

That comment No. 4 came from another minister: "Your last issue aroused antagonism."

That comment No. 5 came from our old friend Walter Foster, and his opinion isn't worth quoting.

That No. 6 said: "That was 'some' paper. Let me congratulate you."

That recruiting is proceeding apace.

That the two sons of O. J. B. Lane have donned the uniform.

That one of them travelled at his own expense from Iowa for the sole purpose of enlisting.

That is the spirit which spells victory.

That the tag-day for war widows and orphans should be well supported.

That those managing it are doing their work efficiently and nobly.

That they are not responsible for the vagaries of Governments.

That the demands of shipbuilding employees are due to the high cost of living.

That the cost of living is high because Hanna the Helpless has failed to do his duty.

That at the present prices of wages and materials the promising shipbuilding industry will be assuredly killed.

That the companies are blameless.

That the men are blameless.

That the Government alone has the power and the responsibility to right matters.

That prices should be arbitrarily forced down to pre-war levels.

That the Government should conscript industry as well as men.

That the present orgy of high prices is loading the country with a permanent load of debt.

That the City Clerk's investigation into the city's relations with Jubilee Hospital produced "some" report.

That he doesn't do things by halves.

That he left nothing apposite unsaid.

That perchance he might have said it briefer.

That Miss Helen Stewart has been honored by the Pacific North West Library Association.

That she is now a vice-president of that important organization.

That the choice is a wise one and the honor well merited.

That a certain rather stout young man is busy all day in the suburbs of Victoria doing farm work.

That his mission in town is to play CRICKET!

That he has a number of recruits to his credit.

That if his present recruiting activities continue he, too, may soon be in condition to enlist.

That he sure would get "some" send-off by his neighbors.

That a Victoria boy has written our morning contemporary a letter from the trenches.

That it says the Australian boys are given a leave to revisit their home in the South Seas Commonwealth.

That it further says the Canadian veterans would appreciate a short visit home, but cannot get leave.

That the Australians voted conscription DOWN.

That, nevertheless, Australia gets all the recruits she needs.

That under the same kind of an honest win-the-war government, Canada, too, would get plenty of reinforcements by the voluntary system.

That Laurier stands for the Australian system.

That Sir Charles Tupper, K.C., delivered a speech at Chilliwack.

That, among other things, he contended that the railway policy of the present Federal Administration "in ordinary times should mean the DEFEAT, SHAME AND IGNOMINY of Sir Robert Borden."

That all honest voters say it means that very thing now.

That the Women of Vancouver are being organized in a military battalion.

That the women will NEVER serve in the trenches.

That the women will be useful to the Capitalists as an industrial force.

That before the war is over ALL members will be entitled to "Iron Crosses" for services rendered in lowering the existing rates of wages.

That employers are already taking advantage of women's patriotism to get their labor cheap.

That many well-meaning women are easily led astray by their total ignorance of the ideals of labor.

That there are many who are not "well-meaning."

That a prominent contemporary is reported to be casting envious eyes towards this fertile field.

That the newspaper proprietors in London in the early days of the war also had hopes of taking advantage of women's patriotism.

That before many days they changed their opinions—and the men are still on the job.

That during war-time all men should think alike.

That those who think for themselves should be suppressed.

That they should lose their votes anyway.

That they should let Bob Rogers or some other bob-tail do their thinking.

That Bob Rogers is working on the details of the new election procedure, free from the encumbrance of office.

That Premier Ribot has announced the decision of France to recover Alsace-Lorraine.

That France will not even consent to diplomatic discussion on the subject.

That the wishes of the people of Alsace-Lorraine are not to be ascertained or considered.

That the wishes of her Allies are not to be considered.

That good British and Canadian blood must be poured out not for principles but for territory.

That President Wilson's reply to the Pope laid emphasis on the rights of peoples to be free.

That another prominent suburbanite is busy urging men to go to the Front.

That the destiny of Alsace-Lorraine should be decided by the people who live there.

That if they want incorporation with France, well and good!

That if they want separation from either France or Germany—once again well and good!

That if they want incorporation with Germany—let them have it.

That French territorial ambitions are not worth one drop of good Canadian blood, nor the prolongation of Armageddon for one second.

That we can hear the devout Sir Joseph fervently saying "To hell with ambition."

## THE TWO Y'S

During the past summer there has come into many Victoria homes the dark shadow of death, leaving behind it aching hearts and "a longing for vanished smiles and voices gone," which can only be allayed by the deep conviction first expressed by that great warrior poet of Israel, David, as he contemplated the dying of his beloved son. He said: "I shall go to him, but he shall not come to me." And in this glorious hope of continued existence and reunion beyond the grave, the whole Christian world is today being buoyed up and comforted. Among the names of those who have gone out from our local Y for duty to God, King and Empire, and who have finished their course so nobly and well, that of Allan Marwood, only son of Mrs. Geo. Bell stands out conspicuously. Before enlisting for overseas service, "Allan" was studying in New York Y. M. C. A. College with an association career before him for which work he seemed specially endowed. As Membership Secretary in the local Y he had become deservedly popular with all who had the privilege of his friendship. His character was strong and manly, self-reliant and aggressively courageous and painstaking in all his undertakings so that his early death as a soldier has left the community, the Young Men's Christian Association, and his sorrowing friends and family distinctly the losers. While for the last mentioned, represented as it is by the Presidency of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Geo. Bell, M.P.P., the deep and sincere sympathy of a wide circle of friends will be felt.

Now and again attention is being directed to the importance of swimming as part of the necessary education of the child. Frequently during the summer months have we heard of bathing fatalities due to lack of necessary knowledge and ability in this respect. It must add to the poignancy of grief when parents are forced to reflect that had their child been as carefully trained to take care of himself in the water as he had been in other phases of his young life, results would have been very different, for "Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these, 'It might have been'."

In this connection might I refer to a fact not generally known but which has an important bearing upon the thought just expressed. In this city there exists a Ladies' Swimming Club, organized about four years ago for the purpose of popularizing swimming with special emphasis upon the life saving phases of it. During each summer galas are held at the Gorge which are very popular with all. And in the winter terms spirited contests have taken place in the big tank at the Y. M. between local and visiting experts. Last year membership for fall and winter terms mounted well over the two hundred mark, so that to accommodate all, inroads were made upon the hours hitherto devoted to the men for use of the swimming pool.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the self-sacrificing service rendered to classes of young girls every Saturday by Mrs. Hiberson, captain of the club, assisted by Mrs. Vye, the Misses Blythe, Lowe and others, so that today the club is justly proud of its record in having taught over three hundred girls to take care of themselves in deep water. The coming winter session of the club commences on the 10th inst the officers being Mrs. Harry Catharine, president; Mrs. Geo. Armstrong, vice-president; with Mrs. R. W. Hiberson as captain.

R. G. HOWELL.

## GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremaine's Natural Hair Restorative, used as directed, is guaranteed to restore gray hair to its natural color or money refunded. Positively not a dye and non-injurious. Price \$1.00, post-paid. Write Tremaine Supply Co., Toronto, Ont.

On sale in Victoria at Dean & Miscocks Drug Store, corner Yates and Broad Sts.

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## Top Coat

Such as Men Need For Cool Days and Evening Wear

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The season of chilly evenings and cool days draws near. It's a time when most men appreciate a nice Top Coat—one of a medium weight, that can be worn without the necessity of carrying about undue weight or having the appearance of being cumbersome.

The need for such a Coat caused us to have this range tailored specially to our order from a nice range of Donegal tweed effects of self grey and grey mixtures. A nice medium weight that makes an ideal garment for between-season wear. Each Coat is shower-proofed, and will thus prove a most useful investment, especially for business men.

Your choice from a good range, either with Raglan or set-in sleeve.

SPENCER'S SPECIAL VALUE AT \$20

—Men's Clothing, Main Floor

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Sergeant-Major—"Two ranks, fall in. Come on, double."  
Voice—"To 'ell wiv dooblin'"  
Paddy—"An' to hell with London, too."

"Why are you not in khaki, young man?"  
"For the same reason, madam, that you are not in a beauty show—absolute physical unfitness."

A fool's bolt is soon shot.

## DEAF PEOPLE

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD can now be most certainly cured by the newly discovered "French Orlene." This new remedy goes right to the actual seat of the trouble, and effects a complete and lasting cure in a few days. One box is ample to cure any ordinary case, and has given almost immediate relief in hundreds of cases which had been considered "hopeless."

Mr. D. Borthwick, of Dalbeattie, N.B., writes: "Your new remedy, which I received from you some time ago, HAS COMPLETELY CURED MY HEARING. AFTER MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS' DEAFNESS, I will be pleased to recommend it to all my friends."

Scores of other equally good reports. Try one box today, which can be forwarded securely packed and postpaid to any address upon the receipt of postal order for \$1. There is nothing better at any price. Address:

"ORLENE" CO., H. T. RICHARDS, WATLING STREET, DARTFORD, KENT, ENGLAND.

Please mention this paper

LAND REGISTRY ACT (Section 24)

IN THE MATTER of Lots 4 and 5, of Section 10, Esquimalt District, Map 1248.  
Proof having been filed of the loss of Certificate of Indefeasible Title No. 24257 I, issued to Walter H. G. Davenport on the 18th day of October, 1915, I hereby give notice of my intention, at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof, to issue to the said Walter H. G. Davenport a fresh Certificate of Indefeasible Title in lieu thereof.

DATED at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C. this 18th day of August, 1917.

J. C. GWYN, Registrar-General of Titles.

aug 25—Sept 22.

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## NOTICE!

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Having moved to more commodious premises (rendered necessary by the large increase in my business) I have now ample room in which to display cloths, etc. You are invited to inspect a choice selection of new Spring goods, including Donegals, Serges and Tweeds. Come—you will not be importuned to buy.

☪ ☪

H. H. BROWN

Late of Jay's Oxford Circus, Society's Tailor

Graduate of London Academy

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